09/857,539

'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:27:23 ON 15 JAN 2004)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 10:30:56 ON 15 JAN 2004

L1	6124	S	(CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM) AND OOCYST OR SPOROZOITE
L2	1471	S	L1 (P) ANTIBODY
L3	107764	S	L1 AND MONOCLONAL OR POLYCLONAL
L4	881	S	L1 AND (MONOCLONAL OR POLYCLONAL)
L5	2	S	L4 AND (CRL-12604 OR CP7)
L6	1		DUP REM L5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=>

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2001:153058 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100153058
TI Immunoassay for viable **Cryptosporidium parvum** oocysts in turbid environmental water samples.
AU Call, Jeffrey L. [Reprint author]; Arrowood, Michael; Xie, Long-Ti; Hancock, Kathy; Tsang, Victor C. W.
CS Biotechnology Center, Utah State University, Logan, UT, 84322, USA
SO Journal of Parasitology, (February, 2001) Vol. 87, No. 1, pp. 203-210. print.
CODEN: JOPAA2. ISSN: 0022-3395.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 2002
AB **Cryptosporidium parvum** oocysts in drinking water have been implicated in outbreaks of diarrheal disease. Current methods for monitoring environmental exposures to C. parvum only account for total number of oocysts without regard for the viability of the parasite. Measurement of oocyst viability, as indicated by an oocyst's ability to excyst, is useful because over time oocysts lose the ability to excyst and become noninfective. Thus, correlating the number of viable oocysts in drinking water with incidence and risk for disease should be more reliable than using the total number of oocysts. We have developed a quantitative assay capable of detecting low numbers of excystable, sporozoite-releasing C. parvum oocysts in turbid water samples. **Monoclonal** (CP7) and polyclonal antibodies have been developed against a sporozoite **antigen** released only during excystation or when the oocyst is mechanically disrupted. CP7 is specific for C. parvum and does not react with C. baileyi, C.muris, C. serpentis, Giardia spp., Eimeria spp., or E. nieschulzi. In this assay, oocysts in the test sample are first excysted and then centrifuged. The **soluble** sporozoite **antigen** is captured by CP7 attached to a magnetic bead. The captured **antigen** is then detected by ruthenium-labeled polyclonal antibodies via electrochemiluminescence. The CP7 viability assay can detect as few as 50 viable oocysts in a 1-ml assay sample with a turbidity as high as 200 Nephelometric turbidity units. This sensitive, turbidity-tolerant assay for oocyst viability may permit a better assessment of the disease risk associated with the presence of environmental oocysts.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2000:453919 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000453919
TI An immunoglobulin G1 **monoclonal** antibody highly specific to the wall of Cryptosporidium oocysts.
AU Weir, C. [Reprint author]; Vesey, G.; Slade, M.; Ferrari, B.; Veal, D. A.;